

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.
Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

NUMBER 110.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
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IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, ADVANCE.
CHAS. BOWEN. HENRY WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Time	Rate
1 Square 1 day.	\$ 75
do do 1 week.	4 00
do do 2 weeks.	7 00
do do 1 month.	12 00
do do 3 months.	35 00
do do 6 months.	65 00
do do 1 year.	120 00
2 Square 1 day.	1 50
do do 1 week.	9 00
do do 2 weeks.	16 00
do do 1 month.	28 00
do do 3 months.	80 00
do do 6 months.	150 00
do do 1 year.	280 00

Carls in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line. Special Notices, (dead and kept inside, having paid of ordinary advertisement, 50 per cent advance on ordinary rates.

Business Directory.

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Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lappin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.,

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Doyle's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. PARKER,

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street.

M. E. JOHNSON,

Dentist, Office over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office at Doyle's Block, Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

DR. F. F. FENDLETON,

Dentist, In preparation to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Building, Janesville, Wis.

H. A. PATTERSON,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. "City of Main street, nearly opposite to the Court House, Janesville, Wis.

L. DAY & CO.,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

KNOWLTON & MARSH,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Janesville, Wis. J. H. KNOWLTON, J. H. MARSH.

DR. Z. FOLSON,

Oculist, Office at the New England House, Janesville, Wis.

I. O. O. F.,

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

EDWARD RUGHAN,

City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, platting, draining and conveying, Office in County Building, with Clerk of the Board.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Soap, Lamps, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Stationery, and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

W. ROBINSON,

Architect, Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with interior, exterior and mechanical drawings, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block.

J. M. MAY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to receive claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected claims and extensions; also to patent litigation. Amongst the numerous patents issued to inventors in southern Wisconsin through this agency during the last two months are: Bogler's "Yacht Boat," Miller's "Steamboat," Rockwell's "Steamboat," Stone's "Treadmill," and Quinlan's "Rock Drill," Stone's "Treadmill," and Quinlan's "Rock Drill," Stone's "Treadmill," and Quinlan's "Rock Drill."

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES.

Can be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Milwaukee street. These Machines have proved the superiority over those heretofore offered to the public from the following merits: The elasticity of the seam. The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric. The ease with which they can be used and last, but not least, they are so simple and complete in their construction as not to require a practical hand to use them. They are, in fact, a perfect machine. These machines will be kept in repair on a year free of charge.

Horses to be Hitched.

AN ORDINANCE to restrict the owners or drivers of horses attached to vehicles from leaving the streets of the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver, or any person in charge of any vehicle, who leaves his horse or horses attached to them, in any of the streets of this city, without first securing such horse or horses by means of sufficient bridle, rope or chain, or without some suitable person to take the charge or guidance.

Sec. 2. If any such person shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, he and his employer or employers, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every constable to enforce this ordinance.

Sec. 4. All horses so found running at large may be taken by said constable and held at the central of war.

Sec. 5. J. B. DOD, Mayor.

POWERS' Ambrotype, Photograph

FINE ART GALLERY!

LAPPIN'S HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE

OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

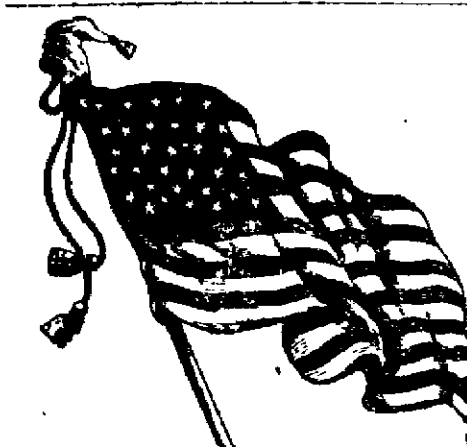
AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

WE the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots (of their own manufacture) from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Adolf Wikstrom,	Fulton,	6 00 12	6
Ed Doolittle,	Janesville,	6 00 12	6
John Orell,	"	6 00 12	6
Seth Cushman,	Janesville,	6 00 18	6
James Little,	"	6 00 18	6
John Tracy,	Center,	4 00 14	4
John Henry,	Johnstown,	6 00 18	6
David Griffith,	Johnstown,	6 00 18	6
A. J. Baunert,	McLinton,	5 00 18	5
Wm. Wilson,	Center,	4 40 12	4
James E. Cronk,	Janesville,	6 00 18	6
John Partridge,	Johnstown,	6 00 18	6
Mark Pepper,	Center,	6 00 17	6
Wm. Wilson,	McLinton,	5 00 18	5
Ed. Hancock,	Walworth Co.,	3 75 12	3
Samuel H. Hanson,	Janesville,	6 00 18	6
John Orell,	"	6 00 18	6
James Stevens,	"	4 60 26	4
John Green,	Janesville,	4 60 18	4
Ed. E. Cady,	Fulton,	6 00 12	6
Wm. Tonnies,	"	6 00 12	6
John Orell,	Rock,	6 00 20	6
John Orell,	La Prairie,	6 00 24	6
Wm. Wilson,	Janesville,	6 00 18	6
John Orell,	Johnstown,	6 00 18	6
Ed. E. Cady,	Janesville,	6 00 18	6
Wm. D. Parker,	Fulton,	3 75 12	3
Wm. D. Parker,	"	6 00 11	6



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The March of the Army.

The grand army which left Arlington Heights on the 16th inst., for Richmond, consisted of fifty-four regiments containing 50,000 men, besides 2,500 regulars, to be followed by 4,000 more, including 600 marines, and two full batteries of artillery; altogether the full force will in a few days amount to 55,000 men. This splendid army is provided with everything necessary for its success, except, perhaps, a somewhat insufficient force of artillery and cavalry. It is commanded by Gen. McDowell, who is said to possess every requisite for a military leader.

The army is divided into five divisions and twelve brigades, and in this order commenced its march upon Fairfax, covering an extent of country twelve miles in width.

Our second Wisconsin regiment is in the first division, and third brigade of the army. The division is under Brig. Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, and the brigade is commanded by Col. Wm. T. Sherman. This brigade consists of the sixtieth, seventieth and thirteenth New York regiments, second Wisconsin volunteers, and company E, Third Artillery (light battery).

The first day's march, the 17th, brought them to Centerville, nine miles beyond Fairfax. To this point no material obstruction was presented. A thousand axes in the hands of a thousand wood-choppers, cleared the roads of trees, the felling of which had occupied the traitors for many weeks, while the ditches which had been dug were filled with equal celerity.

We regret the report that some of our men were guilty of some outrages upon the citizens of Fairfax. This will be stopped of course. The army has been so long inactive that it is not surprising that irregularities should at first be perpetrated. Give the men enough to occupy mind and body and they will fall naturally into a proper military discipline.

A council of war was held at Centerville, last evening, composed of the officers of the five divisions, and the commanding general, at which it was decided to push forward to Manassas Junction to-day, where it is supposed the rebels will make a stand.

The telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us that Ellsworth's Zouaves stormed the battery at Bull's Run last night, with a loss of 160 killed and wounded; and the latest news is that to-day at 11 o'clock a. m., fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction. Bull's Run is a small stream running parallel with and about three miles from the Manassas Gap railroad. It is three miles beyond Centerville, where the first battery was stormed, and the course of the stream is towards Manassas Junction, so that the army is probably approaching that point along the banks of this stream, which the rebels have no doubt planted full of batteries.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.—It has been noticed with some degree of satisfaction, in this state, that Hon. John F. Potter has been placed at the head of the committee on public lands. This is one of the most important committees in the house, and the selection of Judge Potter as its chairman is a high compliment, both to himself and the state—especially as the appointment comes from one so well versed in questions relative to our public domain as Speaker Grow.

It will be seen by the speech of Mr. Henry May in congress yesterday, that although the resolution of inquiry in relation to that gentleman's visit to Richmond was not sustained by actual proof, yet it cannot be doubted that he is a traitor, and that he went to Richmond holding sentiments and under the influence of feelings which must make such visits dangerous to the government.

We are pleased to notice that Judge Potter, in this case as well as in exposing the secessionists and employees in the departments at Washington, is moving with the energy and courage characteristic of the man. He will do his duty without fear or favor.

BALTIMORE.—It is estimated that Baltimore has already lost twenty millions of dollars by opposing the government. The commerce of the city is used up—its manufactures ditto—while all the cash capital, which could be removed, has been withdrawn. Its streets are represented to be dirty and neglected, and the whole city wears the appearance of speedy decay.—Such is the punishment of Baltimore for her treachery. The end, however, is not yet. The secessionists are just as active as ever, and laboring with a venomous activity in the cause of treason. One of these days there may be an insurrection, and then the city will be wiped out, and that will be the end of Baltimore. The commerce of the Chesapeake bay will center at some other point, and a great, free and noble city, (which Baltimore might have been if her people had deserved it,) will be the metropolis of Maryland and Virginia.

Accounts from California show that Gen. Sumner is indefatigable in the performance of his duties. All the officers in his command have been charged to keep themselves at all times in readiness to protect the public property in their charge, at every hazard. Secessionists are few and far between except in the southern part of the state, where a few Virginians and Carolinians tried to make trouble, but found it to their advantage to keep quiet.

By the new apportionment of the house of representatives, the aggregate number of members is reduced five. The free states gain one, and the slave states lose six.

The peach crop in Ohio is almost entirely cut off, but grapes promise an abundant crop. The vines never looked better.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes during the last week, reports five failures in Boston, eight in New York, two in Philadelphia, two in Cincinnati, and nine in other places, being a total of twenty-six.

New wheat has been offered in Vincennes, Ind., for forty-five and fifty cents per bushel, but no sales have yet been made. Flour sells at \$5.75 and \$6 per barrel at that place.

Corn in Lafayette, Ind., is selling at 16c, and wheat at 60¢65¢.

Major Gen. John C. Fremont arrived at the Astor House, New York, on Friday, and was to remain until the arrival of the steamship North Star, which got on Sunday, from California, on which Mrs. Fremont was a passenger.

The funeral of Mrs. Longfellow occurred on the anniversary of her wedding-day.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Outanogon county, about twenty-five miles from Outanogon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

The National Anthem committee are hard at work on their eleven hundred and fifty manuscripts, and will report to the public when their task is completed.

The crops in Kansas are promising very well this season.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The probability is that East Tennessee is soon to be an important battle-ground. A large majority of the freemen of that section voted against secession, and they are resolved, whatever the result of the state may do or not do, to keep their section loyal to the United States and to keep it in the United States. In carrying out this resolution, they must necessarily encounter the power not only of West Tennessee and Middle Tennessee but of a secession party in their own section. Yet, trusting to the strength and righteousness of their cause, they stand up unappalled by the apparent odds against them.

The spirit that governs the secession leaders of East Tennessee may be inferred from the following remarks which are the close of an editorial article in the Knoxville Register of last Wednesday:

"The people of East Tennessee, willing or unwilling, will have to submit to the will of the majority of the people of the state, as declared on the 8th of June. The people might as well understand that acquiescence is peace—resistance is war. Between the two they must decide."

A movement for the subjugation of the loyal portion of the population of East Tennessee is now in progress. One regiment of the army of invasion left Camp Trousdale, near Nashville, on Thursday of last week, and was at Cleveland, in Bradley county, on Friday evening. The second started from the camp on Saturday morning. The destination of the two was said to be Cumberland Gap. The loyal mountaineers of Tennessee were in arms to resist the invasion, and it is said that large numbers of the Kentucky mountaineers in the neighboring counties were preparing to aid their loyal brethren.

The cause of the patriots of East Tennessee is a holy one. It is the cause of freedom. We pray God that myriads of words may, if necessary, flash like myriads of lightnings in its defence.—*Louisville Journal*, 17th.

On Sunday night last a portion of the First Kentucky Regiment were ordered by General Cox to cross the Kanawha near the Red House, about forty miles up the river. They had proceeded about one-fourth of a mile, when they were ordered to halt and put caps on their guns, ready for action. While doing so they were suddenly charged upon by a company of cavalry, who fired on them, killing two instantly and mortally wounding a third. The cavalry wheeled off, the boys firing upon them, but with what effect is not known, as it was "pitch dark." Those killed were privates Marshall and Hogan; mortally wounded private Alex. Mordecai, all of Company G. The ball struck Mordecai in the shoulder, passing out near the spine. Three members of the company escorted the wounded man on his way home, but he died near New Richmond. Mr. Bates Light Guards, West Walnut Hill, turned out and paid due military honors to the young man who has given his life as a sacrifice to the cause of his country.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 18th.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.—Gerritt Smith, the well known abolitionist, in a published letter, expresses the belief that the war is sure to end in emancipation, but even he says of the conflict on its present basis:

Some speak as if the abolition slavery were the object. But the putting down of the gigantic conspiracy against the government is it. That and nothing else is it.—In other words, the one object of the uprising is to save the nation from being broken up into thirty or forty nations—the doctrine of its assailants being that each State is a sovereignty, is a nation. We confess that we are all the more eager to improve our government because of the infamous pro-slavery character of that which is thrust forward to take its place. But no government can be so good as to reconcile us to the fraudulent and forcible dismemberment of our own by it.

ARREST OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter from Martinsburg says: "Yesterday a young man named Howard, who has been representing himself as Mr. Underhill, of the New York Times, was arrested and confined in the guard house. Mr. Samuel Rea, the agent of the associated press, was also arrested. These arrests were made upon an order from headquarters."

"I feel patriotic," said an old rowdy. "What do you mean by feeling patriotic?" enquired a bystander. "Why, I feel as if I wanted to kill somebody or steal something." The Tennessee authorities felt the same kind of patriotism on the Fourth of July, and, as they didn't like to venture upon killing anybody, they stole the trains on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.—*Louisville Journal*.

Last Night's Report.

CANON'S STATION, Va., July 17. We have seen the enemy lying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march and owing to the heavy guns that we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight.

We have now full possession of the Railroad as far as this station.

The enemy commenced their retreat to-day, and barely escaped by the old Fairfax road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax station by Col. Wilcox, who took 11 prisoners.

About 1 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox:

To Col. Heintzelman: We have taken Fairfax station with 11 prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Franklin can intercept them. We have a flag, &c. Signed, O. B. WILCOX.

Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sanger's station during the day in retreat before Col. Franklin's column.

An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the road, where we arrived at noon. The camp fires were still burning when we passed this afternoon. Quantities of fresh beef, corn, &c., were left behind.

BURKINGTON, Iowa, July 18. The Hawkeyes says a messenger arrived at Edgewood yesterday, bringing news that 300 rebel cavalry had invaded Appanoose county, Iowa.

They are reported to have burned the town of Milan, Mo., and Unionville, Iowa. It was feared they would also burn Centerville, county seat of Appanoose county.

Great excitement in Monroe, Davis and other adjoining counties. People gathering up everything available in the shape of arms.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Mo., July 18.

Rev. Mr. Fisher, just arrived from Fulton, Calloway county, reports a skirmish between McNeil and party and the state rebels, at yesterday, in sight of Fulton, on the Jefferson City road. Eleven federal troops were wounded. The rebels were dispersed.

Col. McNeil is in Fulton, awaiting reinforcements. General Harris was in Fulton yesterday, but was not in the fight. His men were unmanageable, and leaving Fulton. About 700 state troops were mounted.

Col. McNeil's advance guard were first attacked and fell back on the main body, when the rebels soon retreated back to Fulton in great disorder.

Heavy firing is now heard in the direction of Portland.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 18.

Mail carrier brings news of a fight eight miles this side of Fulton, between Col. McNeil with 600 men, and Gen. Harris with 1,000. Six federals killed; 80 rebels killed and 20 taken prisoners. Rebels completely routed.

Later and more reliable.—Accounts from Fulton state that 13 of McNeil's men were wounded.

Federal advance guard were fired on from ambush. Rebels then fled, and some of them were soon afterwards seen quietly at work in the fields.

Harris was looking on at a safe distance.

Later.—Official report of Col. McNeil states he met Harris and completely routed him. Our loss, 12 wounded. Harris' force considerably diminished.

SYRACUSE, Mo., July 18.

A Union man reached here to-day, who was taken prisoner by Magoffin yesterday, and afterwards released.

He reports that Magoffin had 300 to 350 men encamped a short distance above Georgetown.

Our citizens are in continual dread of an attack from them.

It is also reported that a large force of state troops is concentrated near Arrow Rock.

There is no doubt that the citizens of that region are almost unanimously opposed to acknowledging the federal government as now administered.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Special to the Post.—The bill to provide for increasing the revenues from imports is meeting with unexpected opposition from the house. The duties recommended by the committee of ways and means to be imposed on coffee, sugar and tea will probably be reduced.

The long bridge over the Potomac is to be reconstructed, to be available for military operations.

7,000 axes have been forwarded to our army in Virginia.

The 3 month troops are to be mustered out of service and paid off.

HORNE.—Mr. Hickman from the committee on the judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, to enquire whether Henry M. May, of Maryland, has been or is now holding intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, &c., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the committee, but that he had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt, and the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only the committee having no evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommended that no action is necessary on the part of the House.

The committee further say the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. Hickman the report was laid on the table.

Mr. May, by permission of the house, made a personal explanation. He said that he was more than gratified that the committee on the judiciary had in this decisive way condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that in an investigation those who were called upon to produce proof to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge. He had no words with which to pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding.

He spoke of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents, now bound in chains, without the rights of a free people, all their precious rights under a constitution prostrated and trampled under foot.

The military had arrested unoffending citizens in the dead hour of night, and then incarcerated them in forts; injuries had been inflicted without redress, by our soldiers.

Mr. Hutchins understood that the gentleman had obtained leave to make personal explanation, but instead of that he was bringing charges as to the manner in which his constituents were treated. He, therefore, made this point of order.

The speaker replied that he had no control over the line of remarks, in reference to which the house must decide for itself.

Mr. May resumed, saying he had fought against the monstrous heresy of secession. He claimed he possessed the spirit of a free-man to emancipate his constituents from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Stevens interrupted Mr. May, moved that his (May's) remarks were not in order, and therefore he ought not to be permitted to proceed.

The speaker repeated that it was for the house to control the line of debate.

Mr. Stevens appealed from the decision of the speaker.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the appeal on the table. Motion disagreed to; yeas 53, nays 62.

The decision of the chair was overruled.

On motion of Mr. Davis, Mr. May was allowed to continue his remarks; in order. Mr. May replied, when the freedom of debate shall be opened American representative on this floor, then I shall speak as it becomes me to do.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18.—10 P. M.

The telegraph wire is stretched from Washington to within five miles of this place and will be completed here before morning.

Through the kindness of Mr. Strauss, the superintendent of the government lines, I am permitted to forward a brief dispatch to the western terminus of the line, to be thence transmitted by Mr. James Gilmore, the operator in charge, who also kindly carries it to this place.

It is difficult to give a clear idea of the position of the Federal troops at this moment. The advance is conducted in four divisions, extending across a stretch of country at least twenty miles in breadth.

The general officers of the several divisions, by arrangement, have met at this place this evening, where a council of war has been held, the result of which I am not permitted to transmit. Gen. McDowell, who commands the entire advancing column, was present at the council.

It is understood that the determination arrived at was unanimous, and indicates a continuance of the vigorous measures that have so happily and successfully been inaugurated.

The council was composed of Brigadier General McDowell, commanding the Department of Northeastern Virginia; Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. C. Barnard, of the Engineer Corps; Captain O. W. Whipple, of the Topographical Engineers; Brigadier General Tyler of the First Division; Colonel Hunter, of the Second Division; Colonel Heintzelman, of the Third Division; and Colonel Miles of the Fifth Division.

Gen. Tyler's Division occupies the road between here and Germantown; Col. Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles are encamped with their divisions at this place, and in its immediate vicinity.

The advance from the Potomac was made, as nearly as I can learn, as follows: The first division, under Gen. Tyler, moved from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, by cross roads, direct to Vienna, and thence to this place, occupying the right of the line.

The second, under Col. Hunter, followed the main road to the left of Suter's Hill, and via Bailey's cross roads to Fairfax Court-House.

The third, under Col. Heintzelman, took the cross-roads parallel with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a detachment following the railroad, to Fairfax Station, which point was taken by the second brigade, under Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Infantry. The first brigade, under Col. Franklin, moved further southward.

Col. Wilcox made a capture of a few prisoners, but the main body of the enemy evaded before our approach.

The first division of the army, under Gen. Tyler, moved from Vienna to Germantown last evening, and this morning pushed on to this place.

It is fully believed by Gen. McDowell and his staff that the enemy will make a stand at Manassas Junction.

Our forces will push on to that point to-night.

It is rumored that Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebel forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah, is endeavoring to effect a junction with Beauregard at Manassas.—This will be prevented by Gen. Tyler's division.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—11 P. M.

I have just returned from Centerville, Va., 27 miles west of Alexandria, whither I accompanied the advancing column of federal troops under Gen. McDowell.

Centerville is now occupied by the forces of Gen. Tyler, Col. Hunter, Gen. Miles and Barry's artillery.

A strong detachment remains in occupation of Fairfax Court House.

The rebels were found to be strongly entrenched, both at Fairfax and Centerville, but retreated to Manassas Junction.

Our troops are now engaged in removing fallen trees and other obstructions that have been placed across the highways by the rebels to retard our advance.

Huge ditches were also dug by the enemy in the roads to prevent the passage of artillery. These are now being filled up. This work will be finished to-night.

Centerville will be placed in telegraphic communication with Washington to-morrow.

It is a matter of deep mortification and regret that our troops could not be restrained from committing excesses, both at Fairfax Court House and Centerville.

Houses were entered and pillaged by reckless soldiers, and women wantonly insulted. The houses even of Union men were not exempt from these outrages, many of which were burned to the ground.

Gen. McDowell promises to give his immediate attention to these outrages, and assures the sufferers that all offenders shall be shot without mercy.

Men and women were robbed of gold watches, money, and other valuables in the streets.

General Beauregard is at Manassas Junction, ten miles south-west of Centerville, where he is strongly entrenched.

He has been largely reinforced to-day from Richmond, and has now upwards of fifty thousand troops under his immediate command.

Our troops are still in occupation of Vienna.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.

Hornee Dimmock, a gunsmith in this city, has contracted to furnish the United States government for this military department, ten or fifteen rifled cannon. Two have already been cast at the Washington foundry.

A special from Jefferson City to the Democrat says that a messenger arrived there from Springfield, the 14th, reporting that Gen. Lyon is concentrating all the federal forces at that point, and only waited for a supply of provisions to attack Jackson's forces and drive them out of the state.

McCulloch left for Arkansas, after a dispute with Jackson, whom he called a great coward, in the presence of all his officers. Four hundred mounted rebels from Boone county, under Capt. Martin, attempted to join Harris, but failed.

An armed boat with armed men is cruising on our river, to prevent the escape of rebels from Calaway county.

Complete arrangements have been made for the meeting of the state convention on Monday.

Capt. Cavender, of Col. Blair's regiment, reached here to-night from Springfield, the 16th. He reports Gen. Lyon in Springfield, but his command were encamped 11 miles north from Booneville. Provisions were scarce, and the men were being put on half rations. Lyon would remain at Springfield till he could obtain a full supply of subsistence and additional means of transportation, and allow his men to recuperate.

Jackson's forces had left Neosho and passed into Arkansas.

Brig. Gen. Pope, of Illinois, arrived here

to-night. He will take the field in North Missouri.

To-day's Report.

(Report Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

A number of trophies were brought here to-day, taken in the route of rebels, including the commissary's tent of the 3d South Carolina regiment, a lot of clothing, hats, books, guns, palmetto buttons, etc. The dreaded masked batteries turned out to be only ill-constructed breast-works.

Boston, July 18.

A splendid banner was presented to the 12th Massachusetts regiment, Edward Everett making the presentation. The regiment is nearly ready for active service.

BUNKER HILL, Va., July 18.

The army instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, went to Charleston and now have full possession of that place. Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breast-works. It cannot be attacked on that side without exposing our troops to a destructive cross-fire.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Reports are prevalent and credited that a fight of minor importance took place at Bull Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, and several were killed and wounded on the federal side, from a battery.

An officer from the seat of war, who arrived here to-night, brings information that the troops which marched from Fairfax Court House appeared before Centerville about 1 o'clock this morning. They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, and instead of a battle, they suddenly saw the national flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line announcing that the enemy had fled. The band played the Star Spangled Banner, amid cheering of the federal troops. It is said there were 7,000 or 8,000 confederates at Centerville, but the number was probably much exaggerated. They took their cannon with them.

It is stated on the authority of several officers that the news of Gen. McClellan's victories were generally known at Manassas Junction this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Herald's camp correspondent says the fact is established that the rebel forces at Fairfax was composed of three regiments. The retreat of these men without showing fight will demoralize the whole force at Manassas Junction.

A signal despatch from Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Cooke, commanding the rebel forces at Germantown, was found. He instructed him to keep a particularly careful look out on Tuesday evening, thereby showing that some treason in Washington apprised the rebels of the time of advance.

Later this afternoon a gentleman arrived here by way of Manassas Junction. He left there last night. He reports that there were at Manassas last night only 12,000 men. Their means of defense were elaborately prepared, but it is his opinion that they will not withstand an assault. They had at the Junction 150 railroad cars.

On Sunday night Beauregard went to Richmond. The command at the Junction devolved on Gen. Gresham, second in command at Richmond. There was a military consultation as to what course would be pursued. It was after this conference that an immense train of cars was sent up to the Junction. This is a significant fact. It is now believed that the rebels will leave the Junction and make their greatest stand at Richmond. They have already mounted 70,000 of large calibre, and have some 10,000 whites and negroes at work day and night on the defenses.

Tribune's Despatch.—Gen. Tyler's column moved at 4 o'clock this morning and passed through Centerville without firing a gun. They halted about 2 miles beyond, while a reconnoitering party went to a creek called Bull's Run. A concealed battery opened on our troops, wounding a sergeant. Two of our heavy guns were brought to bear on them and soon silenced the rebel battery. Col. Richardson's brigade were then sent out skirmishing and soon broke the rebel batteries on the other side, which was followed by heavy fire of musketry, which was returned by our men.—The engagement lasted half an hour, but they were too well posted and were too much for the small force opposed to them. Our men fell back some distance, but in good order. The rebels, whose flag floated from a hill, cheered loudly. At this moment a shell from a new battery to the left, hit a shell house and unknown, burst on top of the hill where our first battery had been stationed, and where there were a number of civilians. Several casualties occurred, but no one was mortally wounded; several were wounded by bullets. Edward Morse, commander of a 3d Michigan regiment, was struck by a bomb in the knee; the wound is regarded as severe but not dangerous. All on the hill, both civilians and military men, deemed it prudent to withdraw. The telegraph operator at Springfield station, however, reports that heavy cannonading was heard there between 5 and 6 o'clock. We have mentioned above the names of all the wounded whom we saw, but there is no doubt that a considerable number of our men fell, who were taken to the rear after we left.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

A special to Scott says it is reported that Ellsworth's Zouaves stormed the battery at Bull's Run last evening. Loss on our side stated 150 killed and wounded.

Telegraph despatches received at the war department at 11 a. m., to-day, states fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

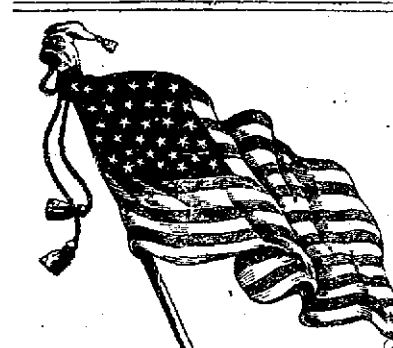
News from Centerville of the 18th is received with full particulars of the engagement at Bull's Run.

There are but few additional items of interest.

Three companies of Massachusetts' let were first engaged, and were crossing a ravine when they received a raking fire, killing a number. They gallantly sustained their position and covered the retreat of a brass cannon of Sherman's battery, the horses having been completely disabled by the fire. Still relieved by the Michigan 2d and N. Y. 12th.

The federal forces then took position on a hill. Two rifled cannon were put in front supported by a line of infantry, composed of 2d regiment of Michigan and 12th of N. Y.

In the rear a steady fire was kept up on both sides in this position. The rebels had two batteries of eight pieces, in a position commanding the road. They used their guns well. They did not reply to our return fire for half an hour, during which time they were receiving large reinforcements. While we were again advancing we met with a raking fire. Our guns were again put in position and we poured grape and canister among the enemy till the supply was exhausted.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The March of the Army.

The grand army which left Arlington Heights on the 16th inst., for Richmond, consisted of fifty-four regiments containing 50,000 men, besides 2,500 regulars, to be followed by 4,000 more, including 600 marines, and two full batteries of artillery; altogether the full force will in a few days amount to 55,000 men. This splendid army is provided with everything necessary for its success, except, perhaps, a somewhat insufficient force of artillery and cavalry. It is commanded by Gen. McDowell, who is said to possess every requisite for a military leader.

The army is divided into five divisions and twelve brigades, and in this order commenced its march upon Fairfax, covering an extent of country twelve miles in width. Our second Wisconsin regiment is in the first division, and third brigade of the army. The division is under Brig. Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, and the brigade is commanded by Col. Wm. T. Sherman. This brigade consists of the sixteenth, seventeenth and thirtieth New York regiments, second Wisconsin volunteers, and company E, Third Artillery (light battery).

The first day's march, the 17th, brought them to Centerville, nine miles beyond Fairfax. To this point no material obstruction was presented. A thousand axes in the hands of a thousand wood-choppers, cleared the roads of trees, the felling of which had occupied the traitors for many weeks, while the ditches which had been dug were filled with equal clarity.

We regret the report that some of our men were guilty of some outrages upon the citizens of Fairfax. This will be stopped of course. The army has been so long inactive that it is not surprising that irregularities should at first be perpetrated. Give the men enough to occupy mind and body and they will fall naturally into a proper military discipline.

A council of war was held at Centerville, last evening, composed of the officers of the five divisions, and the commanding general, at which it was decided to push forward to Manassas Junction to-day, where it is supposed the rebels will make a stand.

The telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us that Ellsworth's Zouaves stormed the battery at Bull's Run last night, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded; and the latest news is that to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction. Bull's Run is a small stream running parallel with and about three miles from the Manassas Gap railroad. It is three miles beyond Centerville, where the first battery was stormed, and the course of the stream is towards Manassas Junction, so that the army is probably approaching that point along the banks of this stream, which the rebels have no doubt planted full of batteries.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.—It has been noticed with some degree of satisfaction, in this state, that Hon. John F. Potter has been placed at the head of the committee on public lands. This is one of the most important committees in the house, and the selection of Judge Potter, both to himself and the state—especially as the appointment comes from one so well versed in questions relative to our public domain as Speaker Grow.

It will be seen that by the speech of Mr. Henry May in congress yesterday, that although the resolution of inquiry in relation to that gentleman's visit to Richmond was not sustained by actual proof, yet it cannot be doubted that he is a traitor, and that he went to Richmond holding sentiments and under the influence of feelings which must make such visits dangerous to the government.

We are pleased to notice that Judge Potter, in this case as well as in exposing the secessionists and employees in the departments at Washington, is moving with the energy and courage characteristic of the man. He will do his duty without fear or favor.

BALTIMORE.—It is estimated that Baltimore has already lost twenty millions of dollars by opposing the government. The commerce of the city is used up—its manufactures ditto—while all the cash capital, which could be removed, has been withdrawn. Its streets are represented to be dirty and neglected, and the whole city wears the appearance of speedy decay.—Such is the punishment of Baltimore for her treachery. The end, however, is not yet. The secessionists are just as active as ever, and laboring with a venomous activity in the cause of treason. One of these days there may be an insurrection, and then the city will be wiped out, and that will be the end of Baltimore. The commerce of the Chesapeake bay will center at some other point, and a great, free and noble city, (which Baltimore might have been if her people had deserved it,) will be the metropolis of Maryland and Virginia.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Accounts from California show that Gen. Sumner is indefatigable in the performance of his duties. All the officers in his command have been charged to keep themselves at all times in readiness to protect the public property in their charge, at every hazard. Secessionists are few and far between except in the southern part of the state, where a few Virginians and Carolinians tried to make trouble, but found it to their advantage to keep quiet.

By the new apportionment of the house of representatives, the aggregate number of members is reduced five. The free states gain one, and the slave states lose six.

The peach crop in Ohio is almost entirely cut off, but grapes promise an abundant crop. The vines never looked better.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes during the last week, reports five failures in Boston, eight in New York, two in Philadelphia, two in Cincinnati, and nine in other places, being a total of twenty-six.

New wheat has been offered in Vincennes, Ind., for forty-five and fifty cents per bushel, but no sales have yet been made. Flour sells at \$3.75 and \$6 per barrel at that place.

Corn in Lafayette, Ind., is selling at 16c, and wheat at 60c65c.

Major Gen. John C. Fremont arrived at the Astor House, New York, on Friday, and was to remain until the arrival of the steamship North Star, which got on Sunday, from California, on which Mrs. Fremont was a passenger.

The funeral of Mrs. Longfellow occurred on the anniversary of her wedding-day.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

The National Anthem committee are hard at work on their eleven hundred and fifty manuscripts, and will report to the public when their task is completed.

The crops in Kansas are promising very well this season.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The probability is that East Tennessee is soon to be an important battle-ground. A large majority of the freemen of that section voted against secession, and they are resolved, whatever the rest of the state may do or not to, to keep their section loyal to the United States and to keep it in the United States. In carrying out this resolution, they must necessarily encounter the power not only of West Tennessee and Middle Tennessee but of a secession party in their own section. Yet, trusting to the strength and righteousness of their cause, they stand up unflinching to the apparent odds against them.

The spirit that governs the secession leaders of East Tennessee may be inferred from the following remarks, which are the close of an editorial article in the Knoxville Register of last Wednesday: "The people of East Tennessee, willing or unwilling, will have to submit to the will of the majority of the people of the state, as declared on the 8th of June. The people might as well understand that acquiescence is peace—resistance is war. Between the two they must decide."

A movement for the subjugation of the loyal portion of the population of East Tennessee is now in progress. One regiment of the army of invasion left Camp Trousdale, near Nashville, on Thursday of last week, and was at Cleveland, in Bradley county, on Friday evening. The second started from the camp on Saturday morning. The destination of the two was said to be Cumberland Gap. The loyal mountaineers of Tennessee were in arms to resist the invasion, and it is said that large numbers of the Kentucky mountaineers in the neighboring counties were preparing to aid their loyal brethren.

The cause of the patriots of East Tennessee is a holy one. It is the cause of freedom. We pray God that myriads of swordsmen, if necessary, dash like myriads of lightning in its defence.—Louisville Journal, 17th.

On Sunday night last, a portion of the First Kentucky Regiment were ordered by General Cox to cross the Kanawha near the Red House, about fifty miles up the river. They had proceeded about one-fourth of a mile, when they were ordered to halt and put caps on their guns, ready for action. While doing so they were suddenly charged upon by a company of cavalry, who fired on them, killing two instantly and mortally wounding a third. The cavalry wheeled off, the boys firing upon them, but with what effect is not known, as it was "pitch dark." Those killed were privates Marshall and Hogan; mortally wounded private Alex. Mordecai, all of Company G. The ball struck Mordecai in the shoulder, passing out near the spine. Three members of the company escorted the wounded man on his way home, but he died near New Richmond. The boys' Light Guards, West Wallut Hill, were out and aided the military men to the young man who has given his life as a sacrifice to the cause of his country.—Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.—Gerritt Smith, the well known abolitionist, in a published letter, expresses the belief that the war is sure to end in emancipation, but even he says of the conflict on its present basis:

Some speak as if the abolition slavery were the object. But the putting down of the gigantic conspiracy against the government is it. That and nothing else is it.—In other words, the one object of the uprising is to save the nation from being broken up into thirty or forty nations—the doctrine of its assailants being that each State is a sovereignty, is a nation. We confess that we are all the more eager to preserve our government because of the infamous pro-slavery character of that which is its enemy, and to take its place. But no government can be so good as to reconcile us to the fraudulent and forcible displacing of our own by it.

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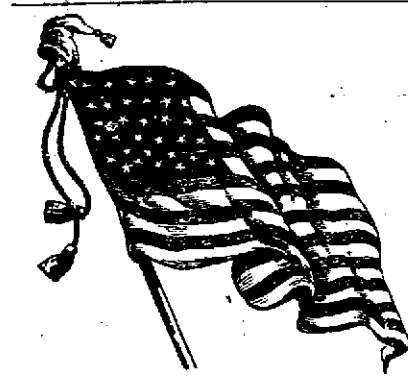
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Our second Wisconsin regiment is in the first division, and third brigade of the army. The division is under Brig. Gen. Tyler of Connecticut, and the brigade is commanded by Col. Wm. T. Sherman. This brigade consists of the sixtieth, seventy-ninth and thirtieth New York regiments, second Wisconsin volunteers, and company E, Third Artillery (light battery).

The first day's march, the 17th, brought them to Centerville, nine miles beyond Fairfax. To this point no material obstruction was presented. A thousand axes in the hands of a thousand wood-choppers, cleared the roads of trees, the felling of which had occupied the traitors for many weeks, while the ditches which had been dug were filled with equal celerity.

We regret the report that some of our men were guilty of some outrages upon the citizens of Fairfax. This will be stopped of course. The army has been so long inactive that it is not surprising that irregularities should at first be perpetrated. Give the men enough to occupy mind and body and they will fall naturally into a proper military discipline.

A council of war was held at Centerville, last evening, composed of the officers of the five divisions, and the commanding general, at which it was decided to push forward to Manassas Junction to-day, where it is supposed the rebels will make a stand.

The telegraphic dispatches to-day inform us that Ellsworth's Zouaves stormed the battery at Bull's Run last night, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded; and the latest news is that to-day at 11 o'clock A.M., fighting was still going on at Bull's Run, three miles from Manassas Junction. Bull's Run is a small stream running parallel with and about three miles from the Manassas Gap railroad. It is three miles beyond Centerville, where the first battery was stormed, and the course of the stream is towards Manassas Junction, so that the army is probably approaching that point along the banks of this stream, which the rebels have no doubt planted full of batteries.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.—It has been noticed with some degree of satisfaction, in this state, that Hon. John F. Potter has been placed at the head of the committee on public lands. This is one of the most important committees in the house, and the selection of Judge Potter as its chairman is a high compliment, both to himself and the state—especially as the appointment comes from one so well versed in questions relative to our public domain as Speaker Grow.

It will be seen that by the speech of Mr. Henry May in congress yesterday, that although the resolution of inquiry in relation to that gentleman's visit to Richmond was not sustained by actual proof, yet it cannot be doubted that he is a traitor, and that he went to Richmond holding sentiments and under the influence of feelings which must make such visits dangerous to the government.

We are pleased to notice that Judge Potter, in this case as well as in exposing the secessionists and employees in the departments at Washington, is moving with the energy and courage characteristic of the man. He will do his duty without fear or favor.

BALTIMORE.—It is estimated that Baltimore has already lost twenty millions of dollars by opposing the government. The commerce of the city is used up—its manufactures ditto—while all the cash capital, which could be removed, has been withdrawn. Its streets are represented to be dirty and neglected, and the whole city wears the appearance of speedy decay. Such is the punishment of Baltimore for her treachery. The end, however, is not yet. The secessionists are just as active as ever, and laboring with a venomous activity in the cause of treason. One of these days there may be an insurrection, and then the city will be wiped out, and that will be the end of Baltimore. The commerce of the Chesapeake bay will center at some other point, and a great, free and noble city, (which Baltimore might have been if her people had deserved it,) will be the metropolis of Maryland and Virginia.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Accounts from California show that Gen. Sumner is indefatigable in the performance of his duties. All the officers in his command have been charged to keep themselves at all times in readiness to protect the public property in their charge, at every hazard. Secessionists are few and far between except in the southern part of the state, where a few Virginians and Carolinians tried to make trouble, but found it to their advantage to keep quiet.

By the new appointment of the house of representatives, the aggregate number of members is reduced five. The free states gain one, and the slave states lose six.

The peach crop in Ohio is almost entirely cut off, but grapes promise an abundant crop. The vines never looked better.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin's list of business changes during the last week, reports five failures in Boston, eight in New York, two in Philadelphia, two in Cincinnati, and nine in other places, being a total of twenty-six.

New wheat has been offered in Vincennes, Ind., for forty-five and fifty cents per bushel, but no sales have yet been made. Flour sells at \$5.75 and \$6 per barrel at that place.

Corn in Lafayette, Ind., is selling at 16c, and wheat at 60a65c.

Major Gen. John C. Fremont arrived at the Astor House, New York, on Friday, and was to remain until the arrival of the steamship North Star, which got on Sunday, from California, on which Mrs. Fremont was a passenger.

The funeral of Mrs. Lougellow occurred on the anniversary of her wedding-day.

Some gentlemen were out exploring in Ontonagon county, about twenty-five miles from Ontonagon, recently, and discovered gold, which, upon examination, yielded about one hundred and thirty dollars to the ton of rock.

The National Anthem committee are hard at work on their eleven hundred and fifty manuscripts, and will report to the public when their task is completed.

The crops in Kansas are promising very well this season.

EAST TENNESSEE.—The probability is that East Tennessee is soon to be an important battle-ground. A large majority of the freemen of that section voted against secession, and they are resolved, whatever the result of the state vote be, to remain loyal to the Union. A large majority of the secessionists, however, are determined to secede, and to keep it in the United States. In carrying out this resolution, they must necessarily encounter the power not only of West Tennessee and Middle Tennessee but of a secession party in their own section. Yet, trusting to the strength and righteousness of their cause, they stand up unappalled by the apparent odds against them.

The spirit that governs the secession leaders of East Tennessee may be inferred from the following remarks which are the close of an editorial article in the Knoxville Register of last Wednesday:

"The people of East Tennessee, willing or unwilling, will have to submit to the will of the majority of the people of the state, as declared on the 8th of June. The people might as well understand that acquiescence is peace—resistance is war. Between the two they must decide."

A movement for the subjugation of the loyal portion of the population of East Tennessee is now in progress. One regiment of the army of invasion left Camp Trousdale, near Nashville, on Thursday last week, and was at Cleveland, in Bradley county, on Friday evening. The second started from the camp on Saturday morning. The destination of the two was said to be Cumberland Gap. The loyal mountaineers of Tennessee were in arms near the Red House, about forty miles up the river. They had proceeded about one-fourth of a mile, when they were ordered to halt and put caps on their guns, ready for action. While doing so they were suddenly charged upon by a company of cavalry, who fired on them, killing two instantly and mortally wounding a third. The cavalry wheeled off, the boys firing upon them, but with what effect is not known, as it was "pitch dark." Those killed were privates Marshall and Hogan; mortally wounded private Alex. Mordecai, all of Company G. The loyal soldiers in the south, passing over the mountains, are now in the hands of the company escorted the wounded man on his way home, but he died near New Richmond. Mr. Bates' Light Guards, West Walnut Hill, turned out and paid due military honors to the young man who has given his life as a sacrifice to the cause of his country.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, 18th.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR.—Gerritt Smith, the well known abolitionist, in a published letter, expresses the belief that the war is sure to end in emancipation, but even he says of the conflict on its present basis:

Some speak as if the abolition slavery were the object. But the putting down of the gigantic conspiracy against the government is it. That and nothing else is it. In other words, the one object of the uprising is to save the nation from being broken up into thirty or forty nations—the doctrine of its assailants being that each State is a sovereignty, is a nation. We confess that we are all the more eager to preserve our government because of the infamous pro-slavery character of that which is thrust forward to take its place. But no government can be so good as to reconcile us to the fraudulent and forcible displacing of our own by it.

ARREST OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter from Martinsburg says: "Yesterday a young man named Howard, who has been representing himself as Mr. Underhill, of the New York Times, was arrested and confined in the guard house. Mr. Samuel Rea, the agent of the associated press, was also arrested. These arrests were made upon an order from head-quarters."

"I feel patriotic," said an old rowdy. "What do you mean by feeling patriotic?" enquired a bystander. "Why, I feel as if I wanted to kill somebody or steal something." The Tennessee authorities felt the same kind of patriotism on the Fourth of July, and as they didn't like to venture upon killing anybody, they stole the trains on the Louisville and Nashville railroad.—*Louisville Journal*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAMP'S STATION, Va., July 17. We have seen the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march and owing to the heavy guns that we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight.

We have now full possession of the Railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat to-day, and barely escaped by the old Fairfax road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax station by Col. Wilcox, who took 11 prisoners.

About 1 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox: To Col. Heintzelman.

We have taken Fairfax station with 11 prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Franklin can intercept them. We have a flag, &c. Signed, O. B. WILCOX.

Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sanger's station during the day in retreat before Col. Franklin's column.

An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the road, where we arrived at noon. The camp fires were still burning when we passed this afternoon. Quantities of fresh beef, corn, &c., were left behind.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 18. The Hawkeyes says a messenger arrived at Edgewood yesterday, bringing news that 300 rebel cavalry had invaded Appanoose county, Iowa.

They are reported to have burned the town of Milan, Mo., and Unionville, Iowa. It was feared they would also burn Centerville, county seat of Appanoose county.

Great excitement in Monroe, Davis and other adjoining counties. People gathering up everything available in the shape of arms.

ST. AUGUSTA, Mo., July 18. Rev. Mr. Fisher, just arrived from Fulton, Calloway county, reports a skirmish between McNeil and party and the state rebels, at 9 yesterday, in sight of Fulton, on the Jefferson City road. Eleven federal troops were wounded. The rebels were dispersed.

Col. McNeil is in Fulton, awaiting reinforcements. General Harris was in Fulton yesterday, but was not in the fight. His men were unmanageable, and leaving Fulton. About 700 state troops were mounted.

Col. McNeil's advance guard were first attacked and fell back on the main body, when the rebels soon retreated back to Fulton in great disorder.

Heavy firing is now heard in the direction of Portland.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 18. Mail carriers bring news of a fight eight miles this side of Fulton, between Col. McNeil with 600 men, and Gen. Harris with 1,000. Six federal killed; 80 rebels killed and 200 taken prisoners. Rebels completely routed.

Later and more reliable.—Accounts from Fulton state that 13 of McNeil's men were wounded.

Federal advance guard were fired on from ambush. Rebels then fled, and some of them were soon afterwards seen quietly at work in the field.

Harris was looking on at a safe distance.

Later.—Official report of Col. McNeil states he met Harris and completely routed him. Our loss, 12 wounded. Harris' force considerably diminished.

SYRACUSE, Mo., July 18. A Union man reached here to-day, who was taken prisoner by Magoffin yesterday, and afterwards released.

He reports that Magoffin had 300 to 350 men encamped a short distance above Georgetown.

Our citizens are in continual dread of an attack from them.

It is also reported that a large force of state troops is concentrated near Arrow Rock.

There is no doubt that the citizens of that region are almost unanimously opposed to acknowledging the federal government as now administered.

WASHINGTON, July 18. Special to the Post.—The bill to provide for increasing the revenues from imports is meeting with unexpected opposition from the house.

The duties recommended by the committee of ways and means to be imposed on coffee, sugar and tea will probably be reduced.

The long bridge over the Potomac is to be reconstructed, to be available for military operations.

7,000 axes have been forwarded to our army in Virginia.

The 3 month troops are to be mustered out of service and paid off.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hickman from the committee on the judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred to enquire whether Henry M. May, of Maryland, has been or is now holding intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, &c., reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the committee, but that he had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt, and the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only the committee having no evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommended that no action is necessary on the part of the house.

The committee further say the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

On motion of Mr. Hickman the report was laid on the table.

Mr. May, by permission of the house, made a personal explanation. He said that he was more than gratified that the committee on the judiciary had in this decisive way condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that in an investigation those who were called upon to produce proof to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge. He had no words with which to pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding.

He spoke of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents, now bound in chains, without the rights of a free people, all their precious rights under a constitution prostrated and trampled under foot.

The military had arrested unoffending citizens in the dead hour of night, and then incarcerated them in forts; injuries had been inflicted without redress, by our soldiers.

Mr. Hutchins understood that the gentleman had obtained leave to make personal explanation, but instead of that he was bringing charges as to the manner in which his constituents were treated. He, therefore, made the point of order.

The speaker replied that he had no control over the line of remarks, in reference to which the house must decide for itself.

Mr. May resumed, saying, he had fought against the monstrous heresy of secession. He claimed he possessed the spirit of a free man to emancipate his constituents from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Stevens interrupted Mr. May, moved that his (May's) remarks were not in order, and therefore he ought not to be permitted to proceed.

The speaker repeated that it was for the house to control the line of debate.

Mr. Stevens appealed from the decision of the speaker.

Mr. Vallandigham moved to lay the appeal on the table. Motion disagreed to; yeas 53, nays 82.

The decision of the chair was overruled.

On motion of Mr. Davis, Mr. May was allowed to continue his remarks in order.

Mr. May replied, when the freedom of debate shall be opened to American representatives on this floor, then I shall speak as it becomes me to do.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

CENTREVILLE, Va., July 18—10 P. M. The telegraph wire is stretched from Washington to within five miles of this place, and will be completed here before morning.

Through the kindness of Mr. Strauss, the superintendent of the government lines, I am permitted to forward a brief dispatch to the western terminus of the line, to be thence transmitted by Mr. James Gilmore, the operator in charge, who also kindly carries it from this place.

It is difficult to give a clear idea of the position of the Federal troops at this moment. The advance is conducted in four divisions, extending across a stretch of country at least twenty miles in breadth.

The general officers of the several divisions, by arrangement, have met at this place this evening, where a council of war has been held, the result of which I am not permitted to transmit. Gen. McDowell, who commands the entire advancing column, was present at the council.

It is understood that the determination arrived at was unanimous, and indicates a continuance of the vigorous measures that have so happily and successfully been inaugurated.

The council was composed of Brigadier General McDowell, commanding the Department of Northeastern Virginia; Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General; Major J. G. Barnard, of the Engineer Corps; Captain O. W. Whipple, of the Topographical Engineers; Brigadier General Tyler of the First Division; Colonel Hunter, of the Second Division; Colonel Heintzelman, of the Third Division; and Colonel Miles of the Fifth Division.

Gen. Tyler's Division occupies the road between here and Germantown; Col. Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles are encamped with their divisions at this place, and in its immediate vicinity.

The advance from the Potomac was made, as nearly as I can learn, as follows: The first division, under Gen. Tyler, moved from the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, by cross roads, direct to Vienna, and thence to this place, occupying the right of the line.

The second, under Col. Hunter, followed the main road to the left of Sater's Hill, and via Bailey's cross roads to Fairfax Court-House.

The third, under Col. Heintzelman, took the cross-roads parallel with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, a detachment following the railroad, to Fairfax Station, which point was taken by the second brigade, under Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan Infantry. The first brigade, under Col. Franklin, moved further southward.

Col. Wilcox made a capture of a few prisoners, but the main body of the enemy evacuated before our approach.

The first division of the army, under Gen. Tyler, moved from Vienna to Germantown last evening, and this morning pushed on to this place.

It is fully believed by Gen. McDowell and his staff that the enemy will make a stand at Manassas Junction.

Our forces will push on to that point to-night.

It is rumored that Gen. Johnston, commanding the rebel forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah, is endeavoring to effect a junction with Beauregard at Manassas.—This will be prevented by Gen. Tyler's division.

WASHINGTON, July 18—11 P. M. I have just returned from Centerville, Va., 27 miles west of Alexandria, whither I accompanied the advancing column of federal troops under Gen. McDowell.

Centerville is now occupied by the forces of Gen. Tyler, Col. Hunter, Gen. Miles, and Barry's artillery.

A strong detachment remains in occupation of Fairfax Court House.

The rebels were found to be strongly entrenched, both at Fairfax and Centerville, but retreated to Manassas Junction.

Our troops are now engaged in removing fallen trees and other obstructions that have been placed across the highways by the rebels to retard our advance.

Huge ditches were also dug by the enemy in the roads to prevent the passage of artillery. These are now being filled up. This work will be finished to-night.

Centerville will be placed in telegraphic communication with Washington to-morrow.

It is a matter of deep mortification and regret that our troops could not be restrained from committing excesses, both at Fairfax Court House and Centerville.

These excesses were entered and pillaged by reckless soldiers, and women wantonly insulted. The houses even of Union men were not exempt from these outrages, many of which were burned to the ground.

Gen. McDowell promises to give his immediate attention to these outrages, and assures the sufferers that all offenders shall be shot without mercy.

Men and women were robbed of gold watches, money, and other valuables in the streets.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD is at Manassas Junction, ten miles southeast of Centerville, where he is strongly entrenched.

He has been largely reinforced to-day from Richmond, and has now upwards of fifty thousand troops under his immediate command.

Our troops are still in occupation of Vienna.

ST. LOUIS, July 18. Horace Dimmock, a gunsmith in this city, has contracted to furnish the United States government, for this military department, ten or fifteen rifled cannon. Two have already been cast at the Washington foundry.

A special from Jefferson City to the Democrat says that a messenger arrived there from Springfield, the 14th, reporting that Gen. Lyon is concentrating all the federal forces at that point, and only waited for a supply of provisions to attack Jackson's forces and drive them out of the state.

McCulloch left for Arkansas, after a dispute with Jackson, whom he called a great coward, in the presence of all his officers.

Four hundred mounted rebels from Boone county, under Capt. Martin, attempted to join Harris, but failed.

An armed boat with armed men is cruising on our river, to prevent the escape of rebels from Calaway county.

Complete arrangements have been made for the meeting of the state convention on Monday.

Capt. Ayres, of Col. Blair's regiment, reached here to-night from Springfield, the 16th. He reports Gen. Lyon in Springfield, but his command were encamped 11 miles north from Booneville. Provisions were scarce, and the men were being put on half rations. Lyon would remain at Springfield till he could obtain a full supply of subsistence and additional means of transportation, and allow his men to recuperate.

Jackson's forces had left Neeshoe and passed into Arkansas.

Brig. Gen. Pope, of Illinois, arrived here

to-night. He will take the field in North Missouri.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 18. A number of trophies were brought here to-day, taken in the route of rebels, including the commissary's tent of the 3d South Carolina regiment, a lot of clothing, hats, books, guns, palmetto buttons, etc. The dreaded masked batteries turned out to be only ill-constructed breast-works.

BOSTON, July 18. A splendid banner was presented to the 12th Massachusetts regiment, Edward Everett making the presentation. The regiment is nearly ready for active service.

The army instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, went to Charleston and now have full possession of that place. Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breast-works. It cannot be attacked on that side without exposing our troops to a destructive cross-fire.

WINCHESTER, Va., July 18. Reports are prevalent and credited that a fight of minor importance took place at Bull Run, five miles from Manassas Junction, and several were killed and wounded on the federal side, from a battery.

An officer from the seat of war, who arrived here to-night, brings information that the troops which marched from Fairfax Court House appeared before Centerville about 1 o'clock this morning. They halted within half a mile of the enemy's entrenchments, and instead of a battle, they suddenly saw the national flag hoisted over the town, and a solitary man running down the line announcing that the enemy had fled. The band played the Star Spangled Banner, amid cheering of the federal troops. It is said there were 7,000 or 8,000 confederates at Centerville, but the number was probably much exaggerated. They took their cannon with them.

It is stated on the authority of several officers that the news of Gen. McClellan's victories were generally known at Manassas.

The army was to march on Manassas Junction this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 18. Herald's camp correspondent says the fact is established that the rebel forces at Fairfax was composed of three regiments. The retreat of these men without showing fight will demoralize the whole force at Manassas Junction.

A signal despatch from Gen. Beauregard to Col. Cooke, commanding the rebel forces at Germantown, was found. He instructed him to keep a particularly careful look out on Tuesday evening, thereby showing that some traitor in Washington apprised the rebels of the time of the advance.

Later this afternoon a gentleman arrived here by way of Manassas Junction. He left there last night. He reports that there were at Manassas last night only 12,000 men. Their means of defense were elaborately prepared, but it is his opinion that they will not withstand an assault. They had at the Junction 150 railroad cars.

On Sunday night Beauregard went to Richmond. The command at the Junction devolved on Gen. Gresham, second in command at Richmond. There was a military consultation as to what course would be pursued. It was after this conference that an immense train of cars was sent up to the Junction. This is a significant fact. It is now believed that the rebels will leave the Junction and make their greatest stand at Richmond. They have already mounted 10,000 of large calibre, and have some 10,000 whites and negroes at work day and night on the defenses.

Tribune's Despatch.—Gen. Tyler's column moved at 4 o'clock this morning and passed through Centerville without firing a gun. They halted about 2 miles beyond, while a reconnoitering party went to a creek called Bull's Run. A concealed battery opened on our troops, wounding a sergeant. Two of our heavy guns were brought to bear on them and soon silenced the rebel battery. Col. Richardson's brigade were then sent out skirmishing and soon woke up the rebel batteries on the other side, which was followed by heavy fire of musketry, which was returned by our men.—The engagement lasted half an hour, but they were too well posted and were too much for the small force opposed to them. Our men fell back somewhat, but in good order. The rebels, whose flag floated from a mill, cheered lustily. At this moment a shell from a new battery to the left, hit the hill where our first battery had been stationed, and where there were a number of civilians. Several were mortally wounded; several were wounded by bullets. Edward Moore, company A, 3d Michigan regiment, was struck by a bomb in the knee; the wound is regarded as severe but not dangerous. All on the hill, both civilians and military men, deemed it prudent to withdraw. The telegraph operator at Springfield station, however, reports that heavy cannonading was heard there between 5 and 6 o'clock. We have mentioned above the names of all the wounded whom we saw, but there is no doubt that a considerable number of our men fell, who were taken to the rear after we left.

MARRIED. At the residence of F. J. Starin, esq., in Whitewater, July 18, by Rev. A. C. Huntley, Mr. E. V. FORD, of Shopley, and MARIETTA SMITH, of Whitewater.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Rent. A STORY and a half Dwelling House, with an acre of ground, in the second ward will be rented cheap. Apply, with cash for sale. Enquire of Mrs. J. H. BROWN, on the premises. July 18th, 1861. jyl9dwt

RECHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors, READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CLOTHING, FURNISHING, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

CUSTOM WORK Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style. Jyl9dwt

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY. The Board of Trustees of Beloit College, agt. William Holmes and others.

BY virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of the circuit court for Rock county, made on the 19th day of February, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff, and against the above defendants, I shall sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, to-wit: THE 21st DAY OF MAY, 1861.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the side wall in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Wisconsin, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot 6 in the northeast quarter of section twenty-three in township one, range twelve in Rock county, containing sixty-one and 10/100 acres, or so much and such part thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due to the plaintiff by virtue of said judgment.

CONVEY & HAYES. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

AT the residence of F. J. Starin, esq., in Whitewater, July 18, by Rev. A. C. Huntley, Mr. E. V. FORD, of Shopley, and MARIETTA SMITH, of Whitewater.

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WANTED DEAD OR ALIVE.